eriminally lutimate with Simmons, Superintendent Campbell sent instructions to have the woman taken to

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS OF THE MURDER.

very imperfectly, said his name was Victor Kretz, though

about 5 feet 6 inches in hight, with black hair, mus-

tache, and a tuft on the chin. He is very excitable in

his nature, and talked very rapidly in German. When

describing the marder, he went through the motions of

striking at his victim with the downward blow of one

chopping wood. He said he had been in this country for

four years, and had been married about sixteen months. He had known Simmons, and worked with him for three

years, but had once had a difficulty with him, on account

of which he left the manufactory for six months. He said

was at work, and that about six months ago he had de-

house on Thursday evening about 9 o'clock, and as he

had some beer, both drank of it. Simmons then gave

him money to buy more beer, and when he returned he

mons was in the habit of visiting his wife while he

PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

TRENOR W. PARK AS A WITNESS. HIS SUDDEN RECOVERY OF HEALTH-MR. PARK'S

TRANSACTIONS WITH MR. STOCKWELL - THE LOSSES TWICE PAID BY THE LATTER-MR. PARK AS MR. STOCKWELL'S ADVISER-HOW HE WAS PERSUADED TO BE OME A DIRECTOR OF PACIFIC MAIL-THE \$130,000 CHECK-MR. PARK IGNO-RANT OF PANAMA RAILROAD BY-LAWS AND OF THE CONDITION OF THE ACCOUNT WITH MR. STOCKWELL-STATEMENTS CONFLICTING WITH MR.

JOHNSON'S TESTIMONY. The taking of testimony for use in the suits of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company against Wm. S. King and John G. Schumaker, which had been in progress for several days before Edwin M. Wight, as Commissioner, in the Drexel building on Wall-st., was continued on Saturday morning, Trenor W. Park being on the stand. The direct examination of Mr. Park was conducted by Mr. Bennett, who is the counsel for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the cross-examination by Mr. Goodwin, counsel for the defendant, King. Mr. Park, although he had been reported as seriously ill and unable to be present on Friday, exhibited in his countenance as little evidence of weakness as he did in his style of answering the sometimes sharply significant but entirely courteons interrogatories of Mr. Bennett. He was extremely positive in his replies, and very quick to resent any apparent infringement of his dignity.

The examination was begun as follows:

Q. You are President of the Panama Ralload Company! A. I am.

Q. How long have you been! A. Since Dec. 10, 1874.

Q. How long had you been a director! A. Since May, 1873.

Q. How long had you been a director 1 A. Since May, 1873.
Q. Do you recollect during June, 1873, receiving a nonlec that you had been elected a director of the Pacific Mail 1 A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Dod you take your seat 1 s. Immediately thereafter, without taking my seat 1 seat in my resignation.
Q. When did you become first nequanited with Mr. Stockwell 1 Ab ut the 1st of March, 1873.
Q. During that year you had business transactions with him 1 A. Yes, Sir.
Q. During the seek and did you give him your advice 1 A. I did, in various matters.
Q. Were he and you interested together in any joint pecuniary transactions 1 A. I may as well state, to save a great many questions—
Mr. Bennett here informated to say to the witness.

Mr. Bennett here interrupted to say to the witness

that perhaps the explanation would tend to prolong the examination and he had better simply answer the questions. "Well," replied Mr. Park, "1 will tell the truth, and that is what you want I suppose. I am a lawyer and know what is responsive to the questions and will try to keep within the proper

After a little discussion as to the answers of the witness Mr. Bennett then resumed the examination:

After a little discussion as to the answers of the witness Mr. Bennett then resumed the examination:

Q. My question was, were be and you interested to getter in any joint pecuniary transactions? A. Yes.

Q. Of what nature and to what extent? A. The first transaction was in the month of March, 1873, when I met Mr. Stockwell on the street and asked him what be thought it was a good purchase, and suggested to me to buy some, and said, "If you will buy a couple of thousand shares and earry it I will see you clear on it, and we will take it on that account." A few days after thisprobably within a week—le sent to me a little note struct "A. B. S.," "Purchase 2,000 shares." I purchased the 2,009 shares, and I purchased afterward to some reason 200 more, making 2,200 shares. The purchased continuenced on the 10th day of March, 1873—the first conversation or transaction I had with him after I had been introduced to him.

Q. Was those not a loss on that transaction? A. In the course of a few days I found there was a large loss on the transaction, and in the meantime I had examined the Panama hadrond—list fluores, prospects, &e—with the loss it view. The next conversation fluor which are the stockwell to you?

A. Yes, on the 7th day of April.

Q. Was that to so of \$50,000 paid by Stockwell to you?

A. Yes, on the 7th day of April.

Q. Was that the solution payment on his part? A. Yes, Q. Was that the word of spinding.

Q. Was that the solution of paid by Stockwell to you?

A. Yes, on the 7th day of April.

Q. Was that transaction a joint one? A. Joint as to profits. A but we had a profit one? I had were any least cologation for him to pay it?

A. Legal, If a man's word is binding.

Q. Was that transaction a point one? A. Joint as to profits. As to lose, he guaranteed me against b. to early the stock, and he was to see me free from loss.

Q. Was that transaction a joint one? A. Joint as to profits. As to lose, he guaranteed me against b.

Q. Was though and the profits of the second with him, onless it was discounting his

A. Altorether that year, perhaps, at different tones, \$200,000 or \$300,000.

Q. Tals other transaction which you are about to relace-state the nature and extent and result of that. A. That was the purchase of 30,000 shares of Pacine Mail stock on joint account or Mr. Stockwell, Mr. Rafus Hatch, and moself. That transaction was closed, as appears by my books, on the 224 of sizy, 1873.

Q. Was there a loss in that transaction (A. There was, Q. About how much (A. A. loss of \$53,000 and some oda to cach party.

Q. Were you three equally interested in the profits and losses (A. Yes, Sir. Q. Did Mr. Stockwell pay you the entire loss (A. Ha. Ha. Mr. Stockwell pay you the entire loss (A. Ha.

Q. Do you recoiled who this was! A. I think Mr. Hatch was one, and I don't know but he was the only

Hatch was one, and I don't know but he was the only one. I don't remember, Q. Was it said to you that there had been a programm.

Q. Was it said to you that there had been a progratumed of Which was that you were to be put for werd in a candidate for directorship, and that Mr. Stockwell was to withdraw as a candidate of President or director 1 A. 1 don't resoluted.

Q. You del, nowever, take your seat during that year?
A. Not during that year; it was on the 14th day of January, as I find from the books.

Q. You doek your seat univer the election of which you received address, that your old A. Yes.

Q. How is it that your objections were overruled as to taking your coal? A. I gave different reasons for refuging to go on the Board; one was that I owned no stock in Facilie Mad, and I doll'd tanks I or any other mat was a fair representative of the stockhulders who did not own stock impact.

O Were those obstrales or any of them removed when you did take your seat on the 14th day of January 1 A. Yes, Sir; when I look my seat one matter with Mr. stockson had been settled, as I had been morned, and when I took my seat I took it at the request of the memers of the Board, because questions arose between the Pacific Mail and the Fanonan Kailroad on one side, and the Onion Pacific on the other, in which they wanted my assistance in the Pacific Mail Board, and it was for inst reason that I went in. But the same day I went min the board I amounted to the doord my exact position, and went I amounted to the

my seat. I had he interest in the stock save as between those two companies whose interests were identical acts, and the Usion Parine. They had a right to my ad-vice and assistance and should have it; but that I should actor vate in the Board on any question that might arise between the Pacific Mail a. d the Panama road. THE STOCKWELL SETTLEMENT.

Q. Previous to your taking your seat on the 14th day of January, 1874, were you or were you not active in inducing the directors who had taken their seats to vote in favor of the settlement with Mr. Stockwell, which

they afterward ratified f A. No, Sir.

Q. Did you participate in any informal discussion upon

the subject—not in the Board of Directors, but our A. No. Sir. Q. During that period you were upon Mr. Stockwell's

paper were you not ! A. I presume I was; I think there

was no time during 1873, after May or June, that I cather did not hold his paper or was on it.

Q bid you think that your relations with Stockwell during that period, after your election and before you look your seat, made it improper for you to act, or incapacitated you from acting as Director of the Parine shalf A. I during think it meaparitated me, but I man't think it proper is

pacitated you from seeing as particularly and the same proper?

Q. How long did you continue to act as Director of that Company?

A. Unfin! the proper?

Q. How long did you continue to act as Director of that Company?

A. Unfill Decomber of the same year; but do nig that time, from Jan. 14, 1874, to bee, 17, when I sent in my resignation, I eas a great portion of the time assent from the city. When I was in the city I think I generally attended their sessions. At a Board meeting I announced that I was going to California, and wished to resign. Mr. Alexandre urged mee very strongly, as did other members of the Board, not to, but I missted upon it. I finally acrees that I would leave my resignation in the hands of Mr. Hatch, so that they could use it in my absence, and they said they wound prepare to mit the yearney, and they asked me to leave it not they were prepared, and I said I would have it in the hands of Mr. Hatch, it returned from Canfornia in April, 1875, and during my absence they accepted my resignation and alled the vacancy. So I was actually a Director only from the 14th of January to the 17th of December.

Q. During that into via was not Mr. Stockwer's defaication frequently discussed before that Board I A. No, Sit; not to my knowledge. I suppose you mean by deflections his abstracting money—not bis defaiting payment!

Q. if mean the irregularities that came to Right after-

ment!
Q. I mean the irregularities that came to light afterward. A. I think those were not discussed until left. ward. A. I think those were not discussed unto i fort.
Q. Before you let't had this agreement been actually carried out by Mr. Bockwell—the agreement that
was executed and ratified by the Board, in which upon
the delivery by Mr. Stockwell of 10,000 shares of stock
in certain hastalments be was to receive a release? A.
I never saw the papers.
Q. You remember the fact that such an agreement was
made? A. I remember the fact that the settlement

WASHINGTON.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS. CLASSING AWAY AT THE UNDERBRUSH OF EXTRAV AGANCE-GARDENERS, CLERKS, FIREMEN, AND CONTINGENCIES UNDERGOING REDUCTION-NO NEW MINT TO BE RECOMMENDED-ME. MULLETT'S TRANSACTIONS TO BE LOOKED INTO. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 30.-The House Committee on Appropriations hopes to have the Legislative, Excentive, and Judicial Appropriation bill ready to report in about two weeks. The corresponding bill passed last year appropriated \$19,000,000, and the Committee expects to make a very large reduction from this sum. In the mean time the Military Academy bill, now in consideration by the Committee of the Whole, will be disposed of. The Diplomatic and Consular bill, which has been made a special order for Wednesday next, will probably be passed, and the Fortification bill reported, if not acted upon.

The Committee, in its consideration of the Legislative bill, is making a very careful examination of each item, and preparing to defend in the House each reduction which it recommends. Beginning with Congress, in addition to a reduction of the salaries of its members, which has been previously notice!, the Committee recommend cutting down the clerical force employed by the House in the same ratio in which the expenses of the Executive departments are to be reduced. For instance, it has a'ready been agreed to abolish the office of one of the tally clerks, one journal clerk, and two assistant librarians, seven clerks, the chief messenger of the House of Representatives, one fireman, etc. Three assistants in the library of Congress will also be dispensed with. But Mr. Spofford's salary will remain at \$4,000. The three betanical gardens, that connected with the White House, the one at the Agricultural Department, and the one near the Capitol, will all be placed under one management, and a very large saving in expenses of their support will thus be made. The contingent expenses of the Executive office at the White House will be reduced from \$6,000 to \$2,000, and this reduction will be defended on the ground that during President Lincoln's administration, when the business of the Executive office was much greater than at present, only \$1,000 a year was appropriated for contin-

The reductions proposed in the expenses of the State Department proper, omitting contingencies and including only sums paid for salaries, will be about \$35,000. In the Treasury Department, the Committee will probably report in favor of transferring the business now done in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department to the Engineer Bureau of the Army, although it has not been decided to abolish the office of Supervising Architect itself. By this change the Committee expects to effect a very great saving in the erection of public buildings, and to secure better and cheaper service. During the last year of Sapervising Arcl itect Mullett's administration the expenses of his office, independent of the sums spent on public buildings, were about \$200,000. His departure for Europe will not prevent a thorough investigation of his management of the office. The annual appropriation of \$40,000 for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department will probably be omitted this year, and this reduction will without doubt meet the approval of Secretary Bristow. It is safe to say that the Committee will not recommend an appropriation for a new mint, for which Director Linderman has been making investigations and propositions during the past year. The Fortification Appropriation bill, which is likely to be reported before the Legislative bill, disposed of \$800,000 last year. The Committee will probably reduce this sum very greatly, as the opinion seems to prevail among its members that it is useless to continue the construction of fortifications until an armament is proyided for these already completed.

Considerable criticism has been made upon the action of the Appropriation Committee in reducing estimates in the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Members of the Appropriation Commit-tee say in defense of their action that for the first time in the recent history of Congress has a committee on appropriations invited the Committee on Foreign Affairs to consultation in regard to this bill, and that the latter Committee, with the exception of its Chairman and perhaps one Republican member, unanimously sustained the action of the ferottee on Appropriations will take no action upon the Army Appropriation bill until the Committee on Military Affairs has reached a final conclusion on Gen. Banning's bill reducing salaries of officers, etc., etc.

PRO-SLAVERY TACTICS IN CUBA. THE INSURGENTS SECRETLY FURNISHED WITH FUP-

PLIES BY THE SPANIARDS-THE INGENIOUS STRATAGEM BY WHICH THE THING IS EFFECTED -WBY IT IS DONE.

Washington, Jan. 29 .- Among the correspondence relating to Cuba, recently transmitted by the President to the House of Representatives, is a let ter from Mr. Cushing to Mr. Fish, dated Nov. 15, 1875, in which he says:

I have called your attention in previous dispatches to the two great evils of count migraticale, which by the unanimous voice of the Spaniards impeds the pacifics manimous voice of the spaniaros impedia arrandom ton of Cuba, namely the insurrection and corruption of administration. It servery is now made here of another cvil in Cuba, as great, it is said, as the other two, namely, clandestine understanding of the insurgents with sympathizers resuling in all the cities and also in the towns of less importance, as well as in the plantations, by means of which the insurgents obtain and communicate information as to the movements of troops, and even only a supplies of myricious and minimious of war. This tain supplies of provisions and monitions of war. This general fact is beginning to occupy much attention at Madrid.

The discovery which Mr. Cushing reports to have been made in Madrid only last November is not a new one to persons in Havana, Washington, or New-York, who have been acquainted during the last three years with the progress of the insurrection in Cuba. A gentleman of this city who returned about a year ago, after several months' residence in Havana, is authority for the assertion that the insurgents have, for a long time, received of ammunition and subsistence stores directly from Havana. The manner in which these supplies have been conveyed to the insurgents is no secret at the capital The goods are purchased in Havana nominally for the purpose of supplying outposts of the Spanish army, and are sent to their destination, near the line which divides the district held by the insurgents from that held by the Spaniards, accompanied by a strong escort. They are then left with a very small guard, and with the perfect understanding that the insurgents are to make a raid and capture them. This guard is purposely made too weak to defend the posts if it was disposed to do so, and m most cases the commandants of it have been informed in advance, or at least understand that they are not to prevent the capture of the goods.

Another fact, which may not be known in Madrid, although it is notorious in Havana, is that these supplies, which are intended for the insurgents, are idid for by those who pretend to be loyal to the Specish Government. Their object is to prolong the insurrection, in order to prevent the abolition of slavery in the island. Should the war cease there would no longer be any excuse for Spain to maintain this institution in Cuba, and for that reason those most interested in it have adopted this method to prevent

THE CLAIM OF THE ST. ALBANS BANK. A BILL REPORTED IN THE SENATE TO PAY \$28,650

TO THE BANK-THE MONEY TAKEN BY THE BAIDERS NOT PRIVATE FUNDS. I from the regular correspondent of the Trieune.] Washington, Jan. 30 .- The Senate Committee on Claims has reported favorably a bill to pay the First

National Bank of St. Albans, Vt., the sum of \$28,-

650, the amount of bonds forcibly taken therefrom by raiders from Canada in October, 1864. The circumstances of this raid are familiar to everybody, and it will be remembered that the Canadian Judge before whom the raiders were tried held that they were belligerents duly commissioned by the Confederate authorities and acting under the immediate orders of a Confederate agent, thus making their acts not robbery and murder, but belligerent acts. The loss of the First National Bank in this raid oc-

curred as follows: . In the previous June it had been designated a depository and financial agent of the United States, and authorized to receive subscriptions for bonds and Treasury notes. In September and early in October of the same year it received subscriptions to the amount of \$35,000, and paid the money over to the Treasury of the United States. In return for this money the bank had, on the day the raid occurred, delivered to subscribers 7-30 bonds amounting to \$6,350, leaving still in its possession bonds of the same character amounting to \$28,650, which were seized and carried off by the raiders from Canada. The subscribers demanded the delivery of the bonds or the return of their money to them. The officers of the bank furni hed the Treasury Department and every bank in the country with a full description of the securities stolen, and at their request the Treasury Department "caveated" them and warned all persons from taking or negotiating them. Notwithstanding this the Treasury Department did subsequently pay or convert all of these bonds, although they did not contain the name of any payer, and the bank had no notice of this until after they had been so paid or converted, and was thus deprived of the opportunity to show that the bonds were presented by or in behalf of persons having guilty knowledge that they had been stolen from the bank, and that they actually belonged to the United States.

The bank subsequently, to save its credit, paid over to the subscribers the sums which they had previously deposited for these bonds. The Committee decided that the bank, being the agent of the Government, was only bound to exercise a degree of care and diligence, as the custodian of public moneys or securities which a careful, prudent man would require of his agents in a matter of similar character, or would exercise in his own affairs, and is only liable for negligence or fraud, and therefore recommends the payment of the money to the bank.

QUEER REFORMERS.

MEMBERS WHOSE ZEAL FOR REFORM DOES NOT AP-PLY TO THEIR OWN SALARIES-THEY WANT THE

SENATE TO KILL THE REDUCTION. FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 30.-While the Democrats in the House are engaged in the work of economy and retrenchment, there are some among them who would seem to be somewhat eccentric in their ideas. During the past few days several of the Democratic members of the House have approached certain Democcatic Senators with a nevel proposition. They argued that the country would closely scan the actions and measures of the House, because it is Democratic, and that little attention would be paid to the Senate, and that inasimuch as the House had started on a retrenchment platform it would be fatal to abandon it. It was therefore proposed by these members that they would advocate a reduction of the pay of Congressmen, and secure the passage of an act through the House reducing it to \$4,000 a year-the understanding they desired to have with the Senators being that they would kill the reduction in the Senate, and thus retain the present salary. The fact would then, as the members argued, go to the world that a Democratic House passed the reduction bill, but that a Republican Senate had refused to concur. The Senators spoken to advised against the action unless it was sincere, for the reason that they would not agree to such an arrangement, but that if the bill came from the House it might go through the Senate. The members then said that they had better leave the question of their own pay as it is.

SPEAKER KERR'S LETTER.

IT IS CENSURED IN WASHINGTON BY TILDEN DEMC-

Washington, Jan. 30.—The letter of Speaker Kerr printed here this morning in favor of Gov. Hendricks for President creates a good deal of comment, and while all concede to him the right to settle for himself his choice of a Presidential candidate, there are nevertheless those who think he has gone out of his way to the New-York Tilden Democrats dissatisfied with Mr. Kerr's letter. They say they supported Mr. Kerr for could so seen take the occasion to repay their services didate in opposition to Gov. Tilden. They are disposed to think that it is not the place for a Speaker of the didate, and that it would be more becoming in him to wait for the nominating convention.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE NEW FREE SCHOOL GUARD. Washington, Jan. 30, 1870. A secret organization has recently been tarted, and has a ready a membership of 15,000. It is alled the Free School Guard. Its Leadquarters are in Washington. The rules for government are similar t se of the Patrons of Husbandry. Its objects are as ollows : The Union and the Constitution. "Liberty and taion forever." The preservation of our public institu-ions. Free schools, free speech, and a free press. Publie schools to be free from sectarian influence and con-trol. No sectarian school to receive State or National the education of every capable child. Education shall of six years for the President of the United States. Low alty to the Government. Church property to be taxed. The President of the United States to be elected by a direct vete of the people. The declaration of principles is political, but not pairisan. Its motto is "Intelligence, freedom, and union," and its watchword, "Preach a crusale against ignorance."

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE. The following is the Union Republican Congressional Committee as agreed on by the Republican

aneus last night : Alabama Rep. Hays. Arkansas Sonator Iso itucky - Rep.
islana - Senator Weel.
ine-Rep. Hale.
iyland-Not chosen.
iyland-Not chosen.
iyland-Rep. Plei
iyland-Rep. itubbell.

New York—Rep. Platt.
N. Carolina—Rep. Poster.
Cregorio-Senator Mitchell.
Peansylvania—Sen. Cate-rot
Rinde Island—Rep. Ballon.
Sauth Carolina—Rep. Wallac
Teansesco—Rep. Thornburgl
Texas—Senator Hamilton
Vernoun—Rep. Joyce. Jeans—Senator Hemilton, Vermont—Hep, Joyce, Virginia—Rot, Stowell, West Virginia—Not chosen, Wiscondin—Hep, Buck, Udalor—Hegatte Bennett, Colorado—Not chesen, Dakota—Dickrate Kidder, Koulana—Not chesen, New Mexico—Del, Elkins, Utah—Not chosen, Washington—Hel, Jacobs, Wyoning Not chosen, Dist, of Columbia—Not chosen,

HARBOR WORK AT BIG SANDY CREEK.

Report was made to the House this last week in regard to Big Saudy Crock, N. Y., a port of entry in esnal and look around the rapids of the St. Lawrence, at survey, states that in order to open the channel through of constructing a harbor of refuge, and for the benefit of vessels trading at this port, it is new proposed to construct parallel piers over the bar, 150 feet apart, such etween them to a depth of 12 feet at mean water level; to protect the shores of the creek on each side, near the mouth, by a pile revetment; and to construct a short pile pier, projecting from the east bank of the south branch, so as to direct the into the channel between the piers. It is hoped that after this is done the freshets will be able to keep the channel open. The rise of water during the Spring frequets is two feet, and the current six or eight miles an hour in the Fall; this rise is about one foot. In locating the piers they have been placed at an angle of about 107 degrees with the abore north of the creek. This is on account of the ridge of bowlders run-

vate, and which will afford an excellent foundation for the cribs, and because they ought not to be in the direc-tion of the heaviest seas. They run at an angle of about 72 degrees with the direction of the prevailing and worst storms, which come from the north-west. As the bar is formed by sand driven in by the heavy seas, this sand will be swept against the north pier, or across the en-trance, instead of up the channel between the piers. The estimated cost of the project is as follows: 3,600 linear feet of pier at \$40 per foot, \$144,000; 300 linear feet of pile dike revenient, at \$6 per foot, \$3,000; 80 linear feet of pile dike, at \$10 per foot, \$3.500; dreaking 52,000 cubic yards, measured in position, at 35 cents per yard, \$18,200; contingencies, 10 per cent, \$16,600; total, \$182,600.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1876.

Bome of the friends of Mr. Barelay, late Journal Clerk of the Bouse, advocate his appointment in place of Chief Clerk McDonald of the Senate. They say that since the form and removed Mr. Barelay, there is no reason way Mr. McDonald, a Democrat, should retain his position in the employ of a Republican Senate, Mr. McDonald has served the Senate in various capacities quite as long as Mr. Barclay has the House, but he is not as good authority on parliamentary questions as Mr. Barclay, although the latter's knowledge of the rules of the House and their proper construction is probably greater than of those governing the transaction of business in the Sciate. The rules of the two Houses and the nethods of doing business are in many respects different. It has also been proposed to give Mr. Barclay some position in the Treasury Department. But it is understood that he is not especially anxious to remain in public life.

The Compilies on Expenditures of the Department of

The Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice will begin their investigation to-morrow. The inquiry gives promise of thoroughness and courage, and by the Committee in the last Congress. The principal points against which the investigation will be points against which the investigation will be directed are as follows: The expenditure by the late Attorney-General Williams and bis chief Clerk Falls of the contingent fund of the Department in books, furniture, statenery, carriages, hores, de, the corrupt use of money in manaplying officers in the South whose distinctive of a political and partisan character, and not for the public welfare; and the layish throwing sway of money in Arkansos and other States. These are the main points, but it is understood that the whole Department will be subjected to a rigid impulry, and that a large number of witnesses will be examined.

Many of the leading Democratic Congressing have

been in consultation informally for some time past with reference to tariff questions; and there will probably be introduced in the House to-morrow, by Mr. Morrison. Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, a bill em-bodying the conclusions arrived at with reference to a revision of the tars?. The bill will make no changes in the taxes on changes induces, where branches, or other

caucus and t at he is again in full fellowship with the Republican party. Mr. Cragin of New-Hampshire will be the chairman of the Committee, which will meet for a Campaign Committee, which will have the mamediate direction of the Presidential campaign, and will also elect

of the patent laws was introduced in the Senate on Fri to afford greater security to inventors, and at the same time more effectual protection to public interests. It

Paerto Piata, Samana, and Santo Domingo City. The steamer Massachusetts will sall from New-York for Rolterdam Fases, 3, will direct mails to the Netherlands. The steamer Neille Martin will sail from New-York Feb. 30 at 2 p. m., with hadis for St. Jonns Forto Rico, Para, Per-nambuco, Bahra, and Rio De Janeiro, Rearth. The steamer Carondelet will be dispute hed from New-York Feb. 3, at 3 p. m., with the mails for Laguagra, Porto Cabello, and St. Thomas.

It is understood that Senator West will, in personal explanation, to-morrow deny the report that his election was secured by means of bribery, and will assert that several of the persons named in the list recently published did not vote for him in 1871. It is also reported that he will claim that his elec-

Representative Hunter's bill, in reference to protecting

Mr. Williams, United States Vice-Consul General at Hayana, says the present deficit in the Treasury, which is independent of the public debt already contracted, which is upward of \$80,000,000, amounts to at least be-tween \$10,000,000 and \$50,000,000, it being caused principally by arrans of four or five months' pay to the army, naval and civil departments, as well as to those of justice, police and all the minor branches of government, and interest on bends and other debts.

The Turkish Legation deales the truth of the report which is upward of \$80,000,000, amounts to at least be-

that the Sultan owns bonds of the National debt to the amount of £5,000,000, and that se exacted full laterest, amount of 25,000,000, and that he exacted full interest, while the other creditors would, for the time being re-ceive only one-half. he Turkish legation also denies, as being without foundation, the timous relating to li-treatment inflicted upon Americans.

The bill of Senator Hitcheeck proposes an appropria-

an depredations which have heretofere, in accord

It is considered very doubtful that the King of Holland will voluntarily cause the arrest of Winslow, the Boston will voluntarily cause the arrest of various, the hoston forger, and his delivery to the United States authorities. At the inclusive of the King of Holland an extradition arrest between that country and the United States was once negotiated, but was rejected by the Senate. The 2d of February will close the period for receiving

dids for carrying the mails in the following States: Penn Mr. T. M. Vail of Iowa, Assistant Superintendent of the

Railway Mail Service, will be appointed Superintenden immediately on the resignation of Col. Hangs, who leaves on or about the 1st of February. Mr. Vall entered the service of the department as a route agent on the Union Pacific Entered in 1869. The Geneva award case before the House Judici ry

Committee is now closed, and the whole question of ex-tending the present limitations has been referred to a sub-committee consisting of Mesers. Lord, Coulibeld, McCrary, and Frye for a report to the full Committee at an early day. Senator Dorsey says that the debts enumerated in his

statement of bankruptcy consist entirely of indersements for a railroad, and that with the exception of about \$500 it included none of his personal debts. The Commissioner of Patents has decided the contest between George E. Berry of Detroit and John A. Stockwell of Boston, over priority of the leather shee-tip patent, in favor of Stockwell. The Democratic caucus called for last night was postponed till next Tuesday.

THE LATE MR. STARKWEATHER.

RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS AND THE OFFICIAL ES-CORT AT NORWICH, CONN.

Norwich, Cont., Jan. 30 .- The remains of the Hon. H. H. Starkweather, member of Congress from this district, arrived in this city from Washington at 11:15 p. m. in the palace car " Mayflower," accompanied by the Congressional delegation under the charge of Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Lillibridge, Postmaster-General Jewell, Col. Allen Tenny, and Postmoster E. G. Bid well of this city. The funeral train was met in New-Haven by Col. Joseph Selden and Thomas D. Sayles on behalf of the City of Norwich. On the arrival of the remains in this city they were taken in charge by Mayor Osgood. A large crewd were in waiting at the depot of the arrival of the train. The remains were taken to the Starkweather residence on Laurel Hill. The funeral will take place at 3 p. m. on Monday from the Central Baptist Church, the Rev. John Davies, pastor, of which de ceased was a member. Flags are at half mast and the city mourns her honored dead.

denied the accusation of her husband that she had been ning through the bar, which would be difficult to excavate, and which will afford an excellent foundation for

VAIN EFFORTS TO CONCEAL A MURDER.

the Sixth Precinct Station and the prisoner locked up in a cell in the Fifth Precinct Station, and to permit them DISCOVERY OF A HUMAN READ AT GREENPOINT LEADING TO THE DETECTION OF A HIDEOUS CRIME-THE MURDER OF A MECHANIC BY HIS the accused was then taken to the Sixth Procinct Sta-FELLOW-WORKMAN-HEWING THE BODY INTO | tien and locked up. FRAGMENTS-CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER-A TRIBUNE reporter visited Fuchs and his wife yester-day in their cells. The murderer, who speaks English HE DECLARSS THAT THE MURDERED MAN HID DISHONORED HIS BOME - OTHER TESTIMONY he had been called Fuchs. He was born in Alsace, and is now 32 years old. He is a small, wiry-looking man.

Several boys playing in a ship-yard in Greenpoint on Saturday afternoon made a discovery which re-mited in the detection of one of the most shocking murders ever committed in this part of the country, and the arrest of the murderer, who has confessed his crime. The scene of the discovery was the ship-yard of John Englis.on Milton-st., Greenpoint, between the East River and Westst. In a narrow space between a lumber pile and a high board fence the boys observed a piece of newspaper covering some object which was lying upon the ground. Curiosity led them to remove the paper, when to their horror they discovered a human head spotted with blood. Terror-stricken at the bideous sight, they can screaming into the street, where they attracted the attention of Officer Knap a, who led the way back into the lumber yard, followed by a large crowd of people. The head was found to be that of a man apparently about 45 or 50 years of age. From the fresh appearance of the wounds and the small amount of congulated blood it was apparent that it had been severed from the It was well shaped and the features were those of a handsome man. The hair was dark brown and very thin, the crown of the head being almost baid. There was a full brown heard and a heavy mustache of the same color sprinkled with gray. The wounds, which had evidently been made with some very sharp instrument, were clear two deep gashes, as if the first stroke of the ax, batchet, or cleaver, with which the work had evidently been done, given to complete the bloody work. There was also a deep gash on the left check. The newspaper which was wrapped about the head was an old copy of The Brooklyn Free Presse. It was not ned on, but a part of it was pushed in at the apertures in the neck to keep the cov-

ering in place. Officer Knapp, surrounded and followed by an anxious and curious crowd, which increased at every corner as Station. Information was telegraphed immediately to Brooklyn Police Headquarters, and Inspector Waddy, with a number of detectives, hastened to the Seventh Pre inct. In the mean time Wm. Conner, a clerk and collector employed by Jones, Henry & Co., wagon-makers, of No. 131 North Third-st., who had heard of the discovery, was sent by his employers to see if it exrip-hammersmith, who had not been at his place on Friday or Saturday. Mr. Conner identified the head as W. W. Simmons, the missing workman. He had left the factory in good health on Thursday afternoon, and had not been seen by his fellow-workmen afterward. Mr. Jones, a member of the firm, came to the station i ant Sunmons was a New-England mechanic, and that a wife and five children, still lived. He was steady and industrious, Mr. Jones said, and, although not a temperance man, was never known by his employers to be in quiet, retiring disposition, and had only a few intimate He was doing piece-work, and on the average made \$30 a week sometimes e-rning as much as \$50 He worked exclusively at the tri -baumer, and was con of carrying a silver watch and chain, and was accustomed to have \$75 or \$100 and sometimes more money

physicians, who concluded that the marder had been recent, and that the man had been killed by a wound in some other part of the body, and his head had been out off afterward. A visit was made by detectives to the residence of Mrs. Mary Beck, at Fourth and North Firststs, Brooklyn, E. D., where Simmons boarded, Mrs. Beck said that he was at his supper as usual on Thursday night. After supper he went out, but returned in about ten minutes. About 9 p. m. he went out again, saying he would return not been occupied. the Treasury from default, provides for the immediate reporting of all deficits to the Secretary of the Treasury, and a suit by the Solicitor, if he deems it advisable. The burning as he had left it when he went out. The night amounts in default are to be entitled "Funds of the ried, was left behind in the bureau. These circumstances indicated to the detectives that Simmons had intended to return in a few minutes. On Saturday Mr. Beck rehis head was found.

THE DETECTION OF THE MURDICRES. Under the direction of Superintendent Campbell, the whole detective force at the Brooklyn Central Office and the ward detectives of the Eastern District were set to work upon the case. Some of them visited all the saloo in the neighborhood of the boarding place of Summons, to assertain if he had visited them. Anton Probst, a German saloon-keeper at No. 45 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., stated that summons was in his saloun on We hes-day night, and remained there until a late hour, but he ad not seen him since that time. The detectives learned that the most intimate friend of Sire mons was an Al-atian named Andreas Fuchs, who noted as his " elper" at the trip-hammer. Fuchs was found and taken to the Fifth Precinct Station and questioned. He declared, in his broken English, that Simmons was a very bad man; that he was at one time a hard gambler and drinker, and was very licentions. He said that Simmons frequently told him in the morning at the manufactory that he had visited some lady friends at Greenpoint the evening before, and that one of them was the wife of a man who was of a very jenious disposition. When Fuchs was closely questioned concerning the habits of its fellow-workman, he became restless and uneasy, and, turning to a German who was present, asked him in his native language whether he ne detained at the station-house as a witness or a prisoner. Upon being informed that he would be permitted to go home he expressed great gratification. There was much in the manner of the man that was suspicious.

Yesterday morning Inspector Waddy heard that a stevedore in Greenpoint on Saturday saw a short man, whose appearance corresponded with that of Fachs, hanging out the yard where the head was afterward found Fuchs was summoned to the Fifth Precinct station, and while waiting for the stevedore to arrive he was examined by the Inspector, who noticed a spot of blood upon Fuchs had a fresh cut in his let hand below the thumb, and immediately drew his bleed, ing hand quickly seross the spot when it was noticed. enspected man added to the suspicious of the Inspector who sent Detectives Corbin, Folk, and Short to search s house at No. 98 North Third-st., between Second and Third-sts. In a few minutes one of the detectives reported that a piece of flesh had been found, looking like pork, and soon afterward word was sent to the Fifth Precinct that the remains of Simmons had been discovered. The limbs had been cut off and the body much cut and mutilated. The greater part of the trunk-most of the flesh having been backed from the ribs-was found in a wash-boiler. A pail contained 'ragments of flesh and small portions of the body, and in black trunk, which was in a wooden chest, were the less and arms. The mutilated remains were taken to the Morgue, in the Eastern District, where the head had been put in a box half full of ice.

THE CRIME CONFESSED. Fuchs was immediately arrest d and told of the discoeries made at his home, when he confessed that he had committed the murder on Thursday night. He said that moons had been criminally intimate with his wife, and that he had detected bim in the act, and struck him with a hatchet, killing him instantly. The next day, Friday, he had cut up the body, meaning to dispose of it piece by piece, the head being the first portion he had carried off. He said his wife had been unfaithful not only with Sim-

At 2 p. m. Inspector Waddy, who was in charge of the detectives at the Fifth Precinct Station, telegraphed to Superintendent Campbell, who was directing matters at Police Headquarters: "We have got the murderer and the rest of the remains. Glory enough for one day." When the receipt by the Superintendent of another dispatch from the Inspector declaring that Mrs. Fuchs

ons but with other men.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FIRE.

James Harrison, Superintendent of Rates and surveys of the Board of Underwriters, has made his

found his wife violating her marriage vow. Culting his step-child Ellen-who was asleep on the bed-as a witness of her mother's crime, he seized a hatchet which lay behind the stove, and struck Simmons dead with one blow on the neck. He asserted that he struck Simmons's head off at one blow, but afterward accounted for the cuts about the neck by saying that he had to hack it off the next morning, as it was not entirely severed. He declared that he intended to go to give himself up to the authorities, but his wife persuaded him not to do so, and on Friday he dragged the body into the bed-room and cut it up, packing the pieces away in different places until he could get Mrs. Fuchs said she was 39 years of age, and was born in County Waterford, Ireland; her maiden name was Mary Welsh, and her first husband was Michael Kehoe, by whom she had one child, Elien, now a girl of years, and a witness of the murder. She had

always known her husband as Arthur Fucks, and had married him under that name she was very much affected yesterday, weeping bitterly as she told her story, and saying again and again that it she had only been sober the murder would not have been committed. Her story is as follows: Simmons came to he house about 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, bringing a doll for the little girl. There were some brandy and beer in the house, and after drinking the beer Fuchs went out to set three pints more. All of us drank the beer, and Simmons said he was assistanted to go home drank; so I said that he might stay and sleep with Fuchs, and I would sleep with Elien. We had only two rooms. Simmons agreed to this. My faithful, but I was so drunk that I know nothing of it My hashand and child put me to bed, and while bey ere doing so I fell on the floor and cut my face. When I got up in the morning I saw the body on the floor of the kitchen, and Fuchs, taking it by the beels dragged it into the bedroom to cut it up. When I saw it I called out, 'We will be hung!' but Fuchs said he would make it all right. I drank too much on Friday, and did not see the body cut up. Fuchs was going to die up the bricks around the fire place to bury it, and I said, 'Don't leave it here.' Simmons and Fuchs had never quarreled, but my husband was terribly jealous. He would have been jenious of his own father. He often ccused me of being too intimate with Simmons, but he had no reason for it. I never heard him talk at all of giring himself up. On Saturday afternoon Fachs went out with the head in a basicet covered with a towel, and later came back with the empty basket. I have lived in this country for 13 years."

Ellen Kehoe, the step-child of the murderer, cried officerly when brought to the Station. She is an Intelligent girl eight years of age. She said to Tim Trincush reporter that Simmons came on Thursday evening, and that while Puchs went out for drink, all sat and talked. All drank, and her mother too, and had to be put to bed. Simmons sat on a chair in a stupid condition, and her father took him by the arm and pulled him over on the floor. While he lay there, Fuchs ran and got a hatchet and struck him with it on the head. The child said: "I was afraid he would kill mother too. In the morning father pailed the body into the bed-room and cut it up there, and took some away."

DETECTIVE PROST'S STORY.

Ex-Sergeant Frost of the Brooklyn Detective Squad, who was one of the most active in working up the case, said to a Turbuse reporter last night that in his twentysix years of detective and police work he had never known such a horrible butchery, and that the prisoner Fuchs was one of the shrewdest scoun-Station-house on Saturday night, he came in smiling and entered into conversation with the detectives in an appantly free and unrestrained manner. This threw th tectives Frost, Corwin, and Folk found the watchman on duty on the docks near Englis's ship-yard, where the head was found. The watchman said that about daybreak on Saturday he had seen a man prowiting around the ship-yard and acting in a very suspicious manner. He described the provier as a short, thick-set men, and otherwise described Fuchs so accurately that the detectives imm diately made up their minds that he was the person they wanted. They then went to his home and

I never saw such sight in my life. In a trunk, which was locaed and maled, we found the arms and legs; in a small boller we found the trunk, divided and skinned, and the intestines taken out. Quick line was placed on tax remains to destrey Lenn. Not a soul up staffs or next door heard an disturbance on the night of the tragesty. Marks of blood were discovered on a direst belon, ing to Mrs. Fuchs. Efforts had been made to wasn friend any. The woman said site washed the floor at her husband's request. Fuchs's little girl saw the whole transaction, and will make a good witness. The cool assurance of the man Fuchs exceeds anything I ever saw. Ween he sait talkage to as a saturday might he notically had the nurdered man's watch and chain his pocket. Ween he was arrested in the station-souse yesterday he took his penant e from his pocket and cut a gash across his hand and then rubbed the blood upon his pauls. He was stopped by Inspector Waddy, who discovered that he was endeavering in this manner to come ound aim there. Detective Frost continued as follows:

The house in which the murder was committed is a two-story frame building, with no stairs inside, both stories being reached by steps outside. Fuchs lived on the ground floor, upon which are two rooms, a kitchen and bedroom. The instruments found in the house, which were used in the committal of the crime and in cutting up the body, are two hatchets of medium size, a ammer, knife, and saw, all of which are now in the

possession of the police.

As a reason for the crime, there was not only the jealousy of Fuchs-who, while charging his wife with infide ity, had apparently been very intimate with Simme -but glso the hope of personal gain. Fuchs was Sim-mons's "helper," getting only \$2 a day, while Simmons, who was next above aim, was making from \$30 to \$50 a week as a trip-nammer smith, and as Fuchs understood the working of a telp-hammer he would expect promothe working of a trip-nammer he would expect promo-tion if Simmons were got out of the way. Moreover, Simmons generally had considerable money with him. Fuchs was seen wearing the silver watch of the nurdered man on Saturday night, thus adding robbery to the

third annual report, giving the results of the work under his supervision during the past year. He calls special attention to the efficiency of the system of rating warehouses and storage stores by schedule. The dangers of open elevators, hatchways, well-holes and stairways, openings from one building to another for shafting, and rame Mansard 100fs, as means for the spread of fire, are mentioned, and examples are given of destruction caused through such agencies. There were 4,509 surveys made during the year. As the results of the labor of the Bureau, it is stated that As the results of the labor of the Bureau, it is stated that 7 mansard roofs were altered or removed, 48 elevators or hatenways were trapped, 119 stairways and other means of communication were closed, from doors or similars of communication were closed, from doors or similars were added to 74 buildings, 3 fire-proof rooms were built, and 235 vertical pipes were created, besides other alterations for purposes of increased satisty. The average rate on all warehouses in this city and all storage stores in this city and Brooklyn during 1875 was 76.60. The average rate on 687 warehouses in the "dry goods district," bounded by Ein, Canai, and Chamber-sts., and West Broadway, was 76.50; in 1874 the average rate in this district was 76.25; and in 1873, 80.25.